

§ 74.882

(3) Any form of modulation may be used. A maximum deviation of ± 75 kHz is permitted when frequency modulation is employed.

(4) The frequency tolerance of the transmitter shall be 0.005 percent.

(5) The operating bandwidth shall not exceed 200 kHz.

(6) The mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter in accordance with the following schedule:

(i) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 50 percent up to and including 100 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 25 dB;

(ii) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 100 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 35 dB;

(iii) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least $43 + 10 \log_{10}$ (mean output power in watts) dB.

(f) Unusual transmitting antennas or antenna elevations shall not be used to deliberately extend the range of low power auxiliary stations beyond the limited areas defined in § 74.831.

(g) Low power auxiliary stations shall be operated so that no harmful interference is caused to any other class of station operating in accordance with Commission's rules and regulations and with the Table of Frequency Allocations in part 2 thereof.

(h) In the event a station's emissions outside its authorized frequency band causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require the licensee to take such further steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference.

(Sec. 5, 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 155)

[43 FR 13576, Mar. 31, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 2535, Jan. 23, 1987; 63 FR 36605, July 7, 1998]

§ 74.882 Station identification.

Call signs will not be assigned to low power auxiliary stations. In lieu thereof, for transmitters used for voice transmissions and having a transmitter output power exceeding 50 mW, an announcement shall be made at the beginning and end of each period of op-

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eration at a single location, over the transmitting unit being operated, identifying the transmitting unit designator, its location, and the call sign of the broadcasting station or name of the licensee with which it is being used. A period of operation may consist of a continuous transmission or intermittent transmissions pertaining to a single event.

[42 FR 14729, Mar. 16, 1977]

Subpart I—Instructional Television Fixed Service

SOURCE: 28 FR 13731, Dec. 14, 1963, unless otherwise noted.

§ 74.901 Definitions.

Attended operation. Operation of a station by a designated person on duty at the place where the transmitting apparatus is located with the transmitter in the person's plain view.

Booster service area. A geographic area to be designated by an applicant for a booster station, within which the booster station shall be entitled to protection against interference as set forth in this part. The booster service area must be specified by the applicant so as to not overlap the booster service area of any other booster authorized to or proposed by the applicant. However, a booster station may provide service to receive sites outside of its booster service area, at the licensee's risk of interference. The booster station must be capable of providing substantial service within the designated booster service area.

Channel. Unless otherwise specified, a channel under this part shall refer to a 6 MHz frequency block assigned pursuant to §§ 21.901(b) of this chapter or 74.902(a).

Documented complaint. A complaint that a party is suffering from non-consensual interference. A documented complaint must contain a certification that the complainant has contacted the operator of the allegedly offending facility and tried to resolve the situation prior to filing. The complaint must then specify the nature of the interference, whether the interference is constant or intermittent, when the interference began and the site(s) most

likely to be causing the interference. The complaint should be accompanied by a videotape or other evidence showing the effects of the interference. The complaint must contain a motion for a temporary order to have the interfering station cease transmitting. The complaint must be filed with the Secretary's office and served on the allegedly offending party.

Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP). The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna radiator. This product may be expressed in watts or dB above 1 watt (dBW).

Instructional television fixed station. A fixed station licensed to an educational organization and intended primarily for video, data, or voice transmissions of instructional, cultural, and other types of educational material to one or more fixed receiving locations.

ITFS response station. A fixed station operated by an ITFS licensee, the lessee of ITFS channel capacity or a subscriber of either to communicate with a response station hub or associated ITFS station. A response station under this part may share facilities with other ITFS response stations and/or one or more Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS) response stations authorized pursuant to §21.909 of this chapter or §21.949 of this chapter.

Main channel: The main channel is that portion of each authorized channel used for the transmission of visual and aural information as set forth in §73.682 of this Chapter and §74.938 of this subpart.

Point-to-point ITFS station. An ITFS station that transmits a highly directional signal from a fixed transmitter location to a fixed receive location.

Remote control. Operation of a station by a designated person at a control position from which the transmitter is not visible but where suitable control and telemetering circuits are provided which allow the performance of the essential functions that could be performed at the transmitter.

Response station hub. A fixed facility licensed to an ITFS licensee, and operated by an ITFS licensee or the lessee of an ITFS channel, for the reception of information transmitted by one or

more ITFS response stations that utilize digital modulation with uniform power spectral density. A response station hub licensed under this part may share facilities with other ITFS response station hubs, MDS response station hubs authorized pursuant to §21.909 of this chapter, MDS signal booster stations, ITFS signal booster stations, MDS stations, and/or ITFS stations.

Response station hub license. A blanket license authorizing the operation of a single response station hub at a specific location and the operation of a specified number of associated digital response stations of one or more classes at unspecified locations within one or more regions of the response service area.

Sectorization. The use of an antenna system at an ITFS station, booster station and/or response station hub that is capable of simultaneously transmitting multiple signals over the same frequencies to different portions of the service area and/or simultaneously receiving multiple signals over the same frequencies from different portions of the service area.

Signal booster station. An ITFS station licensed for use in accordance with §74.985 that operates on one or more ITFS channels. Signal booster stations are intended to augment service as part of a distributed transmission system where signal booster stations retransmit the signal of an ITFS station and/or originate information. A signal booster station licensed under this part may share facilities with other ITFS signal booster stations, MDS signal booster stations authorized pursuant to §21.913 of this chapter, MDS response stations and/or ITFS response stations.

Studio to transmitter link (STL). A directional path used to transmit a signal from a station's studio to its transmitter.

Subsidiary channel: A subsidiary channel is any portion of an authorized channel not used for main channel transmissions.

Temporary fixed ITFS station. An ITFS station used for the transmission of material from temporary unspecified points to an ITFS station.

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Unattended operation. Operation of a station by automatic means whereby the transmitter is turned on and off and performs its functions without attention by a designated person.

[28 FR 13731, Dec. 14, 1963, as amended at 35 FR 4705, Mar. 18, 1970; 48 FR 33901, July 26, 1983; 49 FR 32596, Aug. 15, 1984; 55 FR 46013, Oct. 31, 1990; 60 FR 55483, Nov. 1, 1995; 63 FR 65113, Nov. 25, 1998; 64 FR 63737, Nov. 22, 1999]

§ 74.902 Frequency assignments.

(a) The following frequencies may be assigned to instructional television fixed stations:

| Channel No. | Band limits MHz |
|-------------|--------------------|
| GROUP A | |
| A-1 | 2500-2506 |
| A-2 | 2512-2518 |
| A-3 | 2524-2530 |
| A-4 | 2536-2542 |
| GROUP B | |
| B-1 | 2506-2512 |
| B-2 | 2518-2524 |
| B-3 | 2530-2536 |
| B-4 | 2542-2548 |
| GROUP C | |
| C-1 | 2548-2554 |
| C-2 | 2560-2566 |
| C-3 | 2572-2578 |
| C-4 | 2584-2590 |
| GROUP D | |
| D-1 | 2554-2560 |
| D-2 | 2566-2572 |
| D-3 | 2578-2584 |
| D-4 | 2590-2596 |
| GROUP E | |
| E-1 | 2596-2602 |
| E-2 | 2608-2614 |
| E-3 | 2620-2626 |
| E-4 | 2632-2638 |
| GROUP F | |
| F-1 | 2602-2608 |
| F-2 | 2614-2620 |
| F-3 | 2626-2632 |
| F-4 | 2638-2644 |
| GROUP G | |
| G-1 | 2644-2650 |
| G-2 | 2656-2662 |
| G-3 | 2668-2674 |
| G-4 | 2680-2686 |

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(b) Instructional Television Fixed Stations authorized to operate on Channels 2650-2656, 2662-2668, and 2674-2680 MHz as of July 16, 1971, may continue to operate on a coequal basis with other stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. Requests for subsequent renewals or modification of existing licenses will be considered; however, expansion of systems comprised of such stations will not be permitted except on frequencies allocated for the service.

(c) Channels 2596-2602, 2602-2608, 2608-2614, 2614-2620, 2620-2626, 2626-2632, 2632-2638, and 2638-2644 MHz and the corresponding 125 kHz channels listed in § 74.939(j) are shared with the Multipoint Distribution Service. No new Instructional Television Fixed Service applications for these channels filed after May 25, 1983 will be accepted, except in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section. In those areas where Multipoint Distribution Service use of these channels is allowed, Instructional Television Fixed Service users of these channels will continue to be afforded protection from harmful co-channel and adjacent channel interference from Multipoint Distribution Service stations, pursuant to § 21.902 of this chapter.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (c):

No 125 kHz channels are provided for Channels E3, E4, F3 and F4, except for those grandfathered. The 125 kHz channels associated with Channels E3, E4, F3 and F4 are allocated to the Private Operational Fixed Point-to-Point Microwave Service, pursuant to § 101.147(g) of this chapter.

(d) Frequencies will be assigned as follows:

(1) A licensee is limited to the assignment of no more than four 6 MHz and four 125 kHz channels for use in a single area of operation, all of which 6 MHz channels initially should be selected from the same Group listed in paragraph (a) of this section, but which later may come from different Groups as a result of authorized channel swaps pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section. An area of operation is defined as the area 35 miles or less from the ITFS main station transmitter. Applicants shall not apply for more channels than